Weekly Times

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1870.

[illegible] discussion on the stre[illegible] who handled the lever at [illegible] nearly every one who ta[illegible] to have suspicions [illegible] to know, and the query [illegible] up a position along side [illegible] question as to who assaulted Mr. William Patterson. Many people expressed their opinion that the Sheriff should have done it himself. Perhaps one of his deputies did it. If so, why disguise him? Is it improper for an officer of the law to execute the law? Is it possible that a community which makes a law and demands its enforcement harbors at the same time so strong an antipathy against its execution that the officer elected for the purpose is compelled *in self defence* to let out the job? These and many other questions were asked, and in the meantime every body is anxious to know who sprung the trap. The affair puts us in mind of the Carl Horne case, when the man—Baker we believe his name was—was compelled to leave town, by a community which had furnished three successive juries, each of which had convicted the man whom he aroused their indignation by assisting to execute? Consistency. We do not wish to be understood as defending any hired executioner, but only give these facts to show "rat a heepler" we are. No one can dispute that there is an innate repugnance in the human breast against taking human life, and few people but would, in a Sheriff's position, wish to evade the unpleasant task which the law demands shall be performed. But is not the almost universal loathing which every civilized community feels towards a hangman, convincing proof that capital punishment is wrong, and a relic of barbarism? If this does not show that it is wrong, how are we to distinguish right from wrong under any circumstances? We should be pleased to have some of our able writers and profound thinkers explain what induces a community to make a law the enforcement of which causes them to shudder with horror, and cry down the executioner to such an extent that he must wear a black domino, and is finally hunted like a wild beast.

The County Board and the Bridge.

The following proposition to amend the contract between the Kansas and Missouri Bridge Company and the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners on Tuesday. No action was taken and the Board adjourned to yesterday morning. No quorum was present yesterday, and they again adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock:

Be it resolved by the Board of County Commissioners of Leavenworth County, That the contract between the Kansas & Missouri Bridge Company of the one part, and the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company of the other part, bearing date the 8th day of July, A. D. 1870, whereby the said railroad company agree to give aid to said bridge company, be ratified on condition that the following amendments be made, to wit:

1st—The contract be changed so as to place the bonds and mortgage mentioned in said contract in the control of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, to be by them held as trustees, and the bonds and the proceeds thereof to be by them held as such trustees and applied by them to the payments stipulated for in the said contract.

2d—That the $200,000 of now dividend paying stock to be given to said Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company may hereafter be made dividend paying stock, by the said railroad company paying to said bridge company the par value thereof (meaning one hundred cents on the dollar.)

3d—That the second installment, amounting to $225,000 of bonds, stipulated for in the contract, shall be delivered to said Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company upon the execution by L. B. Boomer & Co., the contractors for building said bridge, of a release of so much of the obligation to them as requires said bridge company to give a bond and security when demanded so to do.

4th—That the said bridge company shall use due diligence to collect the private subscriptions to said bridge, but a failure to collect said private subscriptions shall not relieve the said railroad company from the obligation to pay for the bonds, or apply the proceeds to the completion of the bridge.

5th—That in case the engineer of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company should refuse to approve of the substructure of the bridge upon the same having been approved by the Engineer of the Bridge Company, then that the contract shall be void and the one hundred thousand dollars of bonds or the proceeds thereof to be returned to the Bridge Company.

Resolved, That —— be appointed to cast the vote of the County of Leavenworth at a stockholders' meeting to be held to approve or disapprove of the above contract, and that in case said contract shall have been amended and altered by the contracting parties thereto, so as to incorporate the above propositions and changes thereto to the satisfaction of the county petitioning, the said —— is hereby instructed to vote for the ratification and approval thereof, and in case the same shall not have been so amended at the time of such meeting said —— is hereby instructed to cast the vote of the county against the ratification and approval thereof.

To the People of Leavenworth County.

A proposition was submitted on the 3d day of August, to the Board of County Commissioners, asking the ratification of a contract attempted to be made, between the Kansas & Missouri Bridge Company and the Chicago & Southwestern R. R. Co.

This contract was published for the first time on the 3d day of August, and the very day we were called upon to ratify the same.

On the first reading, the contract was pronounced by lawyers of this city, all that was required to protect the interests of the people we represent, but upon more careful investigation was found to contain many very serious objections.

At the same time officers of the bridge company appeared before the Board (which is composed mostly of farmers, and not supposed to be versed in law), and asked the Board to ratify this contract—so adroitly drawn—and the meaning of which is so obscure that *legal gentlemen* even are misled by it. The Bridge Company have all the funds necessary to complete the *substructure*, which the present contract requires shall be done, before the contract attempted to be ratified is to take effect. Also, the County Board now has on hand the amount of money necessary to pay all assessments that the bridge company can legally call for from the county; therefore, an extension of time until our next regular meeting, for the careful consideration and protection of the people we represent, will not delay the work a single day.

Further, we are assured to our entire satisfaction that an offer will be made at our next regular meeting of the Board, on the first Monday in September next, better securing and protecting the interests of the county, and private stockholders, than the contract now attempted to be ratified.

C. H. CHAPIN, J. T. MCWHIRT,
P. J. MCMANUS, J. F. MILLER,
JOHN THORNTON, G. W. SPENCER,
O. G. HAYT.

GOING TO PRISON.—The Sheriff, yesterday, delivered at the Penitentiary the following convicts, sentenced at the last term of the Criminal Court: H. Hamilton, grand larceny, 2 years and 6 months; C. Williams, grand larceny, 1 year; P. Lynch, grand larceny, 1 year and 6 months; George I. Babcock, robbery, 10 years.

Wholesale dealers' sales here, inclusive of whiskey and tobacco, for the month of June were $550,000. Those of Kansas City were $155,000. These figures are official and don't lie. Kansas City said to be good for mushrooms, though.—*St. Jo Herald.*

It is a strange coincidence that the footing of the above figure makes probably the amount of our Leavenworth sales for June—$705,000. We generally go above them.

A GOOD BOY—A boy went to a circus in Kalamazoo the other day and amused himself [illegible] while he was drinking, and afterwards tried to make a [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] boar [illegible] Tuesday morning. Shoots have [illegible] the third time to dry. Shoots have [illegible]

[illegible] CHRISTIAN

A CINCINNATI paper adopts the following [illegible] of [illegible] to match Kentucky family feud:

The Bolton and Dickens families, of Tennessee, have been quarreling for the last thirty years, because one of the ancestors to the second (of whom doubts) call a slave who [illegible] a good shooting match, which has tended up to the present time. Five lawsuits have been had, with the following

SCORE:

	1	2	3	4	5
Bolton party	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dickens party	[illegible]	2	0	2	0

The victim of the last issuing was Thomas Dickens, one of the original disputants. There are still Boltons and Dickens left, and the match will doubtless be completed.

A PART of the well known McWhirt farm, and a large amount of stock and farming utensils are to be sold at auction on the 25th of September next. This will probably be the most extensive auction sale that has ever taken place in this part of the country, and attract more people than any other. The attention of parties interested is invited to the advertisement on the first page of this paper.

ATCHISON COUNTY.—The *Champion* gives the following as the population of Atchison County:

Atchison City	7,624
Shannon township	1,291
Walnut township	1,374
Centre township	1,490
Mt. Pleasant township	1,229
Kapioma township	920
Lancaster township	1,220
Grasshopper township	1,100
Total	15,670

THE latest children's toy is a three-wheeled velocipede which runs by machinery, wound up like a clock. The vehicle is mounted by a button little chap whose legs go through the motions as naturally as could be desired, and the thing travels around a room with pleasing rapidity. Several of them in a large room make a funny appearance.

THE shop in course of erection at the Penitentiary is one of the most extensive in the West. The appearance of things about the institution is rapidly changing as the work of completing the Prison is pushed on, and we shall soon have accommodations for all the people who desire to get in there.

RAIN fell to the depth of four and three-fourth inches between Saturday and Thursday morning.

THE Leavenworth coal company are shipping coal up the Kansas Pacific, by the car load. Immense quantities are now being taken out.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

LONDON, August 11—This morning's papers says the Prince Imperial is still at Metz, and the Emperor will certainly make a stand there.

The conviction here, in the clubs and among the people, is that the rule of the Bonaparte dynasty is over, and the restoration of the House of Orleans is anticipated.

THE STORY OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL

and diamonds of the Empress Eugenie having arrived here is false.

THE PEOPLE GREATLY AGITATED AT MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, August 11—For two days this city has been greatly agitated by the demonstrations of the people. Great crowds have assembled and loudly demanded arms. Last evening groups of Radicals, seemingly without evil intentions, entered the City Hall and endeavored to overthrow the municipal government. The troops quietly arrived with stringent orders to arrest the violators. Arrests have been continued to-day, and about forty persons are now under guard. The city is perfectly tranquil again at the present hour.

GREAT ACTIVITY AT CHERBOURG.

PARIS, August 10, via LONDON, August 11—At Cherbourg, last night, there was great activity in the embarkation of troops for the battle.

A DENIAL.

The Austrian Minister here is authorized to deny the report that Italy and Austria are sending troops to save Napoleon.

THE COMMAND OF THE DEFENCES OF PARIS.

The *Soir* says that Admiral de Veury will take command of the defences of Paris. Cannoniers from the navy have been placed under his orders, to man the guns of the forts around the city.

THE DEMOCRATS TRIUMPH IN THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

LONDON, August 11—A Paris special says the municipal elections so far as heard from show the triumph of the Democratic candidates.

RADICAL JOURNALS SUPPRESSED.

PARIS, August 11—The *Reveille* and *Rappel* Radical journals which were seized last night have been entirely suppressed by Ministerial decree. The position of Prefect of the Seine, heretofore held by Henri Cheuvon, now Minister of the Interior, will not be filled, as affairs and Prefecture Police, will hereafter be under the control of the Minister of the Interior.

CONTINUATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, August 11—The following is a continuation of the proceedings in the Corps Legislatif yesterday. The question was made simple by Jules Favre, who said that the Cabinet need but meet to decide, but need not retard the action of the Chambers. The commissioners must give a report and we must deliberate at once.

Minister Jerome David said the government has made known its opinion.

Jules Favre, again: this chamber must decide.

Thiers rose to speak but could hardly be heard. He advocated immediate decision on the question.

Remember, said Favre, how significant it will be to the nation. If you put off deliberation we place on you the responsibility.

Minister David replied: You may assume it. Members of the Left asserted this was a menace.

Favre answered: Think of the effect of delay. Remember the Ministry pronounced to invade the territory of the enemy and now the enemy are on ours.

Here the tumult became extreme. Deputy Gambetta mounted the tribune, but could not be heard. At last the Corps became calmer, and he said the Minister of Public Works has changed the question. The Chamber will vote under a wrong impression. The members of the Left asked for arms for patriotic purposes.

Minister David: Let us suppose the demand for arms was only to trouble the public peace. The Chamber must know what it votes for. There must be no equivocation.

A Minister said: The Government does not seek to equivocate.

At last it was decided, by a vote of 170 to 79, that the question of reorganization of the National Guard should go over till to-morrow.

The President expressed a desire to close the meeting, but the Deputy insisted on a vote that the Chambers be in session to hang as the war continues.

The Chambers, by a vote of 177 to 17, refused this.

Terry renewed the agitation by demanding to know why the state of siege continued against the enemy within the city of Paris.

A voice answered, but it was impossible to hear more.

The President, worn out with the toil of the proceedings, ceased to procure order, and the meeting slowly dispersed.

The Senate met today, and greeted Count Palikn warmly. A vote of thanks was given the army, and the project of law tending to the security of the nation, was adopted.

THE PROPOSITION WHICH CAUSED SO MUCH EXCITEMENT IN THE FRENCH CORPS LEGISLATIF.

LONDON, August 10—The proposition made by the deputies of the Left in the French Corps Legislatif, yesterday, and which caused such violent scenes is as follows:

"Inasmuch as the incapacity of the Chief of State has brought France into peril, and caused the loss of two great battles in spite of the valor of our soldiers.

"*First*—A committee of national defence is constituted in the National Assembly, composed of fifty members.

"*Second*—Until further order, this committee shall be placed over all existing authorities.

"*Third*—It shall summon all citizens to arms.

"*Fourth*—[illegible] the civil [illegible] crimes against the nation."

[illegible]

[illegible] Paris [illegible] Rochefort [illegible] Gambetta [illegible] Jules Favre [illegible] Palikao [illegible] Ollivier [illegible] Gramont [illegible] Daru [illegible] Chevreau [illegible] Parieu [illegible] Grandperret [illegible] Louvet [illegible] Rouher [illegible] Chasseloup Laubat [illegible] Clement Duvernois [illegible] Maurice Richard [illegible] Jérôme David [illegible] Henri Chevreau [illegible] Comte de Palikao [illegible] Comte de Parieu [illegible] Comte de Grandperret [illegible] Louvet [illegible] Rouher [illegible] Chasseloup Laubat [illegible] Clement Duvernois [illegible] Maurice Richard [illegible] Jérôme David [illegible] Henri Chevreau [illegible] Comte de Palikao [illegible] Comte de Parieu [illegible] Comte de Grandperret [illegible]

THE NEW MINISTRY CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PERSONS

THAN THE SUN.

John Russell [illegible] Ollivier would be succeeded by a purely personal and reactionary Ministry.

The [illegible] Ministry [illegible] must be a reckless defiance to public opinion, and I do not believe it will [illegible] a great victory. Should the [illegible] French, which is not at all upon the cards. This population is in no mood to be ruled by Champagne, and the Jerome David set, and the garrison of Paris is not strong enough and not united enough to put down any popular rising. The National Guards, as they sit at the tables in front of the cafes, openly say all the Generals who have kept France in the present, and state all the General commanding, must be changed.

According to the latest news, the Emperor has not resigned himself to give up the personal command against which all France is clamorous.

ONLY SIX MEMBERS

of the Corps Legislatif voted against the proposition declaring a lack of confidence in the Ollivier Ministry.

LONDON, August 10—The Prince Imperial of France has arrived in London, and is now at the French Legation in charge of W. F. Smith, the Emperor's confidential agent. Smith also brought Empress Eugenie's jewels and valuables, and the famous diamonds of the Duke of Brunswick.

LONDON, August 10—Paris telegrams of Tuesday afternoon and night do not change the aspect of affairs.

La Patrie, describing the scene in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, says that when Ollivier was attempting to speak the second time the Deputies of the left rushed on him, and would have murdered him had not the members of the right interposed.

PARIS August 10, via London—A Dictatorship is anticipated, with General Trochu acting as supreme head. The Emperor has been invited to return to Paris and await the reconstruction of the Government. His refusal is considered certain.

PARIS, August 10—After the adjournment of the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the crowd, whose feelings were brought to the pitch of fury, went to the residence of De Cassagnac and made threatening demonstrations. Cassagnac, warned of danger fled to the house of his son. The crowd not finding their intended victim dispersed.

Gen. Count Palikao announced the formation of the new Ministry, and read the names as follows: Count Palikao, Minister of War; De La Tour Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Henrie Chevreiux, Interior; G. Perris, Minister of Justice; De Genouilly, Minister of Marine; Pierre Magne, Minister of Finances; Jerome David, Minister of Public Works; Julius Brame, Minister of Public Instruction; Clement Davarnais, Minister of Commerce; B. Billault, President of the Council of State.

PARIS, August 10.—*La Liberte* says all the members of McMahon's staff were killed or wounded in the battle of Frosschwiller. Col. Gramomont, brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, lost an arm; Col. Abauch, was mortally wounded; Col. Esperielle, aid to the Prince Imperial, has disappeared.

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF PARIS.

LONDON, August 10—A special, dated Paris midnight, gives the following account of a scene in and near the Corps Legislatif yesterday: Deputy Kerraty demanded the position of the Emperor, and was called to order by the Chair. The Deputies then abandoned the Hall and scattered to their committee rooms. Outside a wild crowd was assembled, and refused to disperse. Bodies of cavalry and lancers were stationed in the surrounding streets, and the Court Yard of the Tuilleries was thronged with soldiers. Around the Hall of the Corps Legislatif the police repeatedly charged on the mob, but the latter reformed after each charge. Bodies of the National Guard threw down their arms and fraternized with the populace. Other detachments remained passive in their barracks. Barraguay D' Hilliers organized the troops, and the mob was everywhere charged.

The correspondent reports that, as he was going to post his despatches, he heard sounds of drums and bugles in every direction.

Inside of the hall of the Corps Legislatif the scene was one of fear and bewilderment.

THE NEW CABINET.

PARIS, August 10—*La Liberte* mentions a number of arrests by the Government including Gaillard Reno.

It is stated that Jerome David will accept the portfolio of the Interior in the new Cabinet.

OLLIVIER

has lived at his private residence during the last three days instead of occupying the Official Palace.

PARIS, August 9—The Corps Legislatif met to-day, Schneider presiding. M. Ollivier spoke, stating: "The Emperor told you of the unfavorable circumstances which have occurred, and that the Empress would call you to her aid. We have not waited until the situation was compromised before calling you" [Interruption.]

M. Favre exclaimed: "This is too audacious."

Ollivier continued, referring to the recent reverses, and saying: "We ask your aid in forming the National Guard. We can arm 450,000 men. We shall defend ourselves. Order is safety. Dwell not upon personalities. Accuse us, doubt us, but we shall answer only to defend the measures we intend to propose. Let us lose no time in discussing. Send us away if you think best."

Shouts from the left: "Yes! yes!"

Deputy Daumerlin proposed that the Presidency of the Council of Ministers be conferred on Gen. Trochu.

Jules Favre demanded that the Chambers should at once assume the direction of public affairs.

A scene of great violence here ensued between the members, Picard asking that the Chambers pronounce a vote of censure against the Ministers, and the members of the Left were continually demanding calls of order.

Mr. Cassagnac, temporarily presiding, refused to accede to these demands, saying that violence on one part would only produce violence on the other.

Finally, M. Ollivier, after a great effort to make himself heard in the confusion, said: "Some of my colleagues ask me if I would have them shot?"

The Duke De Grammont exclaimed: "They all ought to be!"

At this expression, Deputy Estarcelin rushed toward Duke De Grammont, shaking his fist in his face. Deputy Forry also left his seat and threatened the Duke, and the members of the Right rushed from their seats and interposed to restore order.

The President put his hat on, and, in the midst of the confusion, the session was declared suspended.

M. Jules Favre, on resumption of the session, asked the immediate consideration of his proposal, but it was refused by a vote of 199 to 53.

M. Clement Duvernois then proposed an order of the day, that the Chambers are desirous of insuring energy in the national defenses; passed to the order of the day.

M. Ollivier refused to accept the order of the day, and rested the fate of the ministry on its passage, but the order was adopted, and, at the request of M Ollivier, a recess was taken that he might withdraw and consult with his colleagues.

M. OLLIVIER'S MINISTRY RESIGNS.

M. Ollivier returned after a brief absence, and mounting the tribune said: "In the presence of the vote of the Chambers the ministry has given its collective resignation to the Emperor, Regent, who has accepted it. I am instructed to declare that General Palikao has been charged with the duty of forming a new ministry. [Applause] As for us we shall continue to do whatever our country demands of us, and from the present moment our successors, whatever substitutes they may encounter, will have our support."

After this declaration the Chambers suspended in great agitation.

In the Senate the resignation of the ministry was announced. The Minister of the Interior announced that any repetition of such propositions as have been made by the Siecle and other papers, will be met by instant suppression of the papers making them.

There is great activity in the enrolling of volunteers in all parts of the city. Thirty-three thousand workmen are strengthening the fortifications, guided by twenty thousand officers from the fleet.

THE SCENE AROUND THE HALL OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF

to-day was one of great excitement. More than 10,000 people were on the spot, and cries of "*Vive la France!*" "*Vive la France!*" "*Vive Chassepotier!*" were made, and some shouts of "*Vive Rochefort!*" were heard, but no disturbance occurred. When the troops were arranged around the Hall, they were met with cries "To the frontier!" "To the front!" etc. The crowd was finally dispersed by the soldiers without harm to any one.

[illegible]

[illegible] Paris [illegible] Rochefort [illegible] Gambetta [illegible] Jules Favre [illegible] Palikao [illegible] Ollivier [illegible] Gramont [illegible] Daru [illegible] Chevreau [illegible] Parieu [illegible] Grandperret [illegible] Louvet [illegible] Rouher [illegible] Chasseloup Laubat [illegible] Clement Duvernois [illegible] Maurice Richard [illegible] Jérôme David [illegible] Henri Chevreau [illegible] Comte de Palikao [illegible] Comte de Parieu [illegible] Comte de Grandperret [illegible]

NEW YORK, August 15th 1867.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

SCIENCE OF PREPARATION.

Buchu in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement by liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, containing very little sugar, a small portion of spirit, and more palatable than any now in use. The active properties are by this mode extracted.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists generally, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; when exposed to the action of a flame destroys this [its active principle], leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopeas, nor is it a syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,

I am very respectfully,,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Chemist and Druggist of 16 years experience in Philadelphia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

"I am acquainted with Mr H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu,

AND

Improved Rose Wash

will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all those diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all diseases of those organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to effect the bodily health and mental powers. All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594, Broadway, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS PUT UP IN [illegible] WRAPPER, with a fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

[illegible]

STAMMERING

POSITIVELY

CURED BY AN ART.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1869, by

DR. N. A. MOSES,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky.

THE TIME REQUIRED TO TEACH THE ART which will effect a Cure is generally from one to two hours, and his terms are reasonable.

Call at the Continental Hotel, Room No. 21.

Leavenworth, Kansas.

CERTIFICATES.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 21, 1870.

We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the remarkable cures effected by Dr. N. A. Moses in the cases of Thos. Shortle and F. Hagner, both pupils of our Academy. Their stammering was so great that we had frequently to make them stop in their attempts to read. Since their treatment by Dr. Moses they have perfect command of the voice, and read fluently and distinctly, without any embarrassment, hesitancy or stammering. We cheerfully recommend Dr. Moses to all persons who stammer and wish to be relieved of this misfortune.

BRO. NICHOLAS, President.
BRO. GREGORY, Vice President.
St. Patrick's Acad'emy.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 17, 1870.

I take pleasure in certifying that, by one hour's instruction in his art, by Dr. N. A. Moses, I have been cured of an impediment in my speech, and cheerfully recommend him to all similar sufferers.

J. N. ARMENSTROWT,
Office, 208 North Second street.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 18, 1870.

I hereby certify that Dr. N. A. Moses has cured me of an impediment in my speech within two hours and I cheerfully recommend him to all similarly afflicted.

CHAS. H. MATTHAY,
Cor. Carondelet Avenue and Barton St.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 25, 1870.

I take pleasure in announcing that I have been cured of the impediment in my speech for twenty-one years duration, with two lessons, and if I ever stammer again it will be my own fault and not Dr. Moses'.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
With Bridge & Beach, No. 300 South Main St.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 16, 1869.

This is to certify that I have been cured of stammering, of fifteen years duration, by Dr. N. A. Moses. I cheerfully recommend him to those afflicted with stammering. He can cure them.

Yours truly, W. F. SHEA,
1226 North Seventh St.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 3, 1870.

This is to certify that I have stammered for twenty-seven years, sometimes so badly that one could scarcely understand me. I have tried many methods for cure, but have failed in all, until I put myself under the instructions of Dr. N. A. Moses, and I am happy to say to all, his art has cured me, and will cure any case, no matter how hard it may be, if the patient will strictly observe his rules. My case was cured with two lessons.

Yours respectfully, W. B. KING,
313 Olive Street, formerly of Southern Hotel.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

I hereby certify that Dr. N. A. Moses has cured me of an impediment in my speech and I cheerfully recommend him to all similarly afflicted.

G. H. PELPS, 920 Benton St.

ST. LOUIS, July 18, 1870.

This is to certify that I have stammered for five years. I placed myself under the treatment of Dr. N. A. Moses, and in a few lessons was cured, and if I ever stammer again it will be by not adhering to the Doctor's instructions.

WM. STEINBAUF, Concordia College.

ST. LOUIS, August 1, 1870.

I have had an impediment in my speech of seventeen years duration. I called on Dr. N. A. Moses and learned his art, and I hereby state that his art is a cure any one who will apply it, no matter how hard the case may be. FRED W. WENGLER,
With Wengler & Gange, No. 122 North Main St.

OLIVE STREET HOTEL, June 21, 1870.

I take pleasure in giving testimony to the favorable effects of the system, for the cure of stammering or impediment in speech, practiced by Dr. N. A. Moses. During his stay with me he has cured a large number, with whom I conversed before and after the application of his art, and many who had suffered for painful manner have been effectually cured; among them are some personal acquaintances. I have a man in my employ who has been a stammerer for twenty years, and who was cured by Dr. Moses in two lessons, I would most cheerfully recommend him to all those who are afflicted with this unpleasant impediment, as he will be at the Olive Street Hotel several weeks longer.

D. C. SIEGREST, Prop. Olive Street Hotel.
D. J. VOORHIS,
T. B. PRITCHARD,
Clerks.

ST. LOUIS, June 4, 1870.

This is to certify that I have had a stoppage in my speech for about twenty years. I placed myself under Dr. N. A. Moses' instruction a few days since, and am happy to state, for the benefit of those similarly situated, that I consider myself cured. I fully believe that his art will cure the most inverate stammerer if his rules are adhered to.

E. MOORE, 314 North Main St.

ST. LOUIS, May 21, 1870.

This is to certify that Dr. N. A. Moses has cured me of the impediment in my speech with three lessons. I cheerfully recommend him to all those afflicted in like manner. THOS. SHORTLE.

Thomas Shortle is my son. I placed him under Dr. Moses treatment. He has cured of the impediment in his speech. I earnestly recommend Dr. Moses to all those afflicted in it he manner; he can cure any case where there is no mal formation of the lungs. MICHAEL SHORTLE,
1312 Monroe Street.

ST. LOUIS, May 29, 1870.

This is to certify that Dr. N. A. Moses has cured me of an impediment in my speech of twenty-six years duration. I cheerfully recommend him to all afflicted in such manner. JOHN JONES,
306 South Sixth Street.

MOUNT AIRY, Randolph Co., Mo.

This is to certifih that I have been a stammerer for a number of years. I placed myself under the treatment of Dr. N. A. Moses, and in an hour's time was cured of my impediment, and if ever stammer again it will be by not adhering to Dr. Moses' rules. J. S. PRESTON, M. D.
May 7, 1870.

ST. LOUIS, June 23, 1870.

This is to certify that Dr. N. A. Moses has cured me of the impediment in my speech, of twenty years duration, with two lessons. I cheerfully recommend him to all those afflicted in like manner.

JAMES LONG, formerly of Albany, N. Y.,
now in St. Louis, No. 20 Fourth Street.

ST. LOUIS, July 13, 1870.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the remarkable cure effected by Dr. N. A. Moses in the case of my son Isaac Haas, he has had a very bad impediment in his speech ever since he was four years old. He now reads and speaks clearly and distinctly without any impediment whatever. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Moses to all persons who stammer and wish to be relieved of this misfortune

ELIAS HAAS, 1508 Franklin Avenue.

ST. LOUIS, August 1, 1870.

I hereby certify that Dr. N. A. Moses has cured me of the impediment in my speech. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Moses to all them who stammer, and sure he can cure them.

JULIES KALLEMEIER,
126 Franklin Avenue.

THE RIGHT TO CURE STAMMERING FOR SALE.

The success of my method of curing Stammering being proved beyond controversy, and the are being granted to right of the United States Courts for the District of Kentucky and the wide extent of territory over which my right extends, and the frequent calls which I have from distant sections, make it necessary for me to sell a portion of the territory, and I now offer the following States for sale, at the annexed prices. I can impart the art to any one desirous of purchasing, and at a price that a great deal of money can be made out of it. Stammering is not confined to any section of country or condition of men, and there is nothing which a person will pay for more liberally than to be relieved from this distressing misfortune.

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Iowa	2,000
Indiana	4,000
Kansas	2,500
Maryland	10,000
Massachusetts	4,000
Minnesota	2,500
Mississippi	2,000
North Carolina	2,500
New Jersey	2,500
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Tennessee	2,000
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Wisconsin	2,000
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CONDUCTED BY THE

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And under the patronage of the Right Rev. J. T. MEIGE, Bishop of Leavenworth, Kansas.

MOUNT SAINT MARY IS LOCATED SOUTH of Leavenworth, on a beautiful elevation, commanding a view of the city and Fort, and overlooking of the Missouri river, north and south for miles up and down.

The grounds comprise fifty-seven acres. An extensive play-ground is appropriated exclusively to the use of the pupils. The observatory and cabinet of the Institute, consisting of the buildings are extensive—spacious and well ventilated dormitories, labor rooms, grand study hall, numerous recreation rooms, music and drawing rooms, huge refectory and refreshment rooms, lavatory and dispensary, on a scale, we note have been good enough to render St. Mary's one of the most desirable educational institutions in the West.

The Academic Year dates from the first Monday in September, and closes on the last of June. It is divided into two sessions of five months each. Pupils entered after the commencement of the Session are charged only with the portion that may remain.

No reduction will be made for those who are withdrawn before the expiration of the Session, except in case of sickness.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

In St. Mary's Female Academy comprises:

Orthography, Reading, Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Arithmetic Grammar, Elocution, Ancient and Modern Geography, Geology, Ancient and Modern History, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric and Criticism, Prose and Poetical Composition, Physiology, Mythology, Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Chemistry, with the use of chemical apparatus, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Analysis, Book-keeping, French, German and Latin Languages, Music on the Piano Forte, Harp, Melodeon and Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Crayon Painting, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, Tapestry, Embroidery, Crochet and Lace work, Zephyr and Wax Flowers.

TERMS:

Board per Session	$75 00
Tuition of the Senior Circles, per session	16 00
Tuition of the Junior circles, per session	12 00
Music on the Piano, extra	25 00
Music on Harp, extra	20 00
Music on Guitar, extra	15 00
Washing, &c., extra	10 00
Bed and Bedding	4 00
Needle Work in all its varieties	5 00
For lessons in Painting in Water Colors, Crayon Painting, Zephyr and Wax Flowers, there will be an extra charge of $10 per session each.	
Use of Chemical Apparatus, extra	2 50
Use of Library	2 00

ALL PAYMENTS MUST BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

The Sisters will spare no pains to render this Academy worthy of extensive patronage. The health and happiness of their pupils will be constant objects of their solicitude, while they will endeavor daily to instil into their tender minds and hearts the principles of moral rectitude.

The discipline is mild but firm, and the strict observance of rules is enjoined upon all.

As an incentive to close application, medals, in all the classes, are distributed on the first Monday in each month.

Diplomas will be conferred upon those only who go through the entire Academic course of studies.

To avoid interruption of classes, visits to pupils are confined to Saturdays, and can be made only by their parents, sisters, uncles and aunts. Others will not be received, unless formally authorized by parents or guardians.

No deduction will be made for absence, unless caused by sickness. Pupils are required to bring all necessary articles for the toilet.

For the maintenance of good order, it is required that all pupils assist with propriety, at the public duties of religion.

All communications, respecting the Academy, addressed to the MOTHER SUPERIOR OF ST. MARY'S FEMALE ACADEMY, Leavenworth, Kansas, will receive immediate attention.

jy28dawdw

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Second year no payment required, except interest for one year. Each year thereafter one-fifth of principal, together with interest on remaining